



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Rate of Coral Growth.—PROF. HEILPRIN exhibited a specimen of *Porites astræoides* from the Caletta Reef, harbor of Vera Cruz, Mexico, which gave some interesting data regarding the rate of growth of coral structures. The specimen in question was received through Captain J. Powell, Chief of Construction of Piers of the Mexican Railway, and is said by that gentleman to have been removed from an anchor which was cast in the autumn of 1885 and drawn in November, 1890. The extreme period of growth is thus somewhat over five years, but naturally it is impossible to state how soon after the casting of the anchor attachment of the polyp was made. The coral is a mammillated sheet or crust measuring four inches in longest diameter, and somewhat less than three inches on the shorter diameter. The general thickness of the basal mass is not over $\frac{1}{3}$ – $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, although through involution and secondary crustage knobs of considerable prominence have been added to the surface. Assuming the basal growth as the index of actual development then the annual accretion would be (if we allow full five years for the process) scarcely the $\frac{1}{20}$ of an inch. Observations recently made on other species of corals have yielded somewhat similar results.

The following were elected members:—Albert P. Brown, M. D., Amos Peaslee Brown, Thomas Hewson Bradford, M. D., Stewardson Brown, Edmund E. Reed Jr., George C. Evans and Mary S. Holmes.

The following were ordered to be printed:—